Bombay Gazette

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"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

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NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby respectfully informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises in Nesbit Lane, to No. 5 Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises over Mr. BENNETT'S Auction Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th June 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine first class Ship "WILLIAM SHARPLES," of 794 Tons, WM. JONES, Commander, having a great part of her cargo engaged will sail on the 10th Prox. For freight or passage apply to Captain JONES, or to Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.—Bombay, 5th June 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. I. Ship "CESTRIAN," of 381 Tons, THOMAS ARMSTRONG, Commander, will sail on the 12th Instant. For Freight or Passage apply to

EDMOND BIBBY AND CO.

Rampart Row, 5th June 1840.

TO-MORROW Saturday, at 11 A. M. Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a Large quantity of slightly damaged Piece Goods both Shirting and Sheeting, also a quantity of the same in good order, several Bales of Cotton Twist.

LIKEWISE a few lots of Goods remaining from the Ship "*Competent.*"

AT 1 P. M. a few Casks of Rejected Beer and some prime Ripe Bottled Beer.

EDULJEECURSETJEE'S SONS will sell by Public Auction on Monday next the 8th instant, at their Rooms, a variety of Household Furniture and property, consisting of Blackwood and Jackwood round Tables, Card, Dressing and washing Tables, Tea Poys, Jackwood Couches, Sideboards, Chairs, a pair of Jackwood, Show Cases with Glasses,—Hanging Argand and Vase Lamps, Glass and Queens Ware, a double Barrell Gun by Williams, a Sextant, an Eight day Clock by Newton, a small collection of Books, Medicine Chests, a Box fitted with German Silver Articles. &c. &c. &c.

At 12 o'clock a Buggy with Harness.

Bombay, 5th June 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Passage is required for the conveyance of 1 European Woman, and 4 Children to Liverpool.

Persons tendering are required to state the date of the Vessel's departure.

By Order,

FRED. G. BONE,

For Asst. Supt. I. N.

WANTS Employment as a WET NURSE to any LADY.—A respectable European Women is desirous to engage herself in the above capacity.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications. MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS of the latest Edition now in the Press, will form a seperate Book, and delivered to Subscribers in a few days.

Bombay Gazette Office, 5th June 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office ;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

GENERAL ORDERS,

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 28th May 1840.

No. 375 of 1840.—The undermentioned Officers are appointed a Committee, to meet on Saturday next the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., to inspect and report on certain new Tents made up by the Contractor which will be pitched on the Esplanade, outside the Church Gate, for that purpose.

Captain Webb, and
Two Officers of the Garrison.

Bombay Castle, 29th May 1840.

No. 376 of 1840.—The following orders are confirmed.

1. An order by the Commander in Chief of the Army of the Indus, dated Larkhanah 10th March 1839 appointing Lieutenant Kemball, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, from the 8th March till the 6th May 1839.

2. An order by the Commander in Chief, dated Candahar 16th June 1839, appointing Cornet Todd, of Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, to be Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier Scott, from the 4th March 1839.

3. An order by the Commander in Chief, dated Candahar 6th May 1839, directing Assistant Surgeon Rooke to receive medical charge of the Head Quarter Staff and Details from Surgeon Pinhey, from the 4th instant.

4. An order by Major General Willshire, C. B. dated Candahar 27th June 1839, directing Surgeon Pinhey to afford medical aid to the Staff and Details during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Rooke.

5. An order by the same Officer, dated Ghuznee 30th July 1839, appointing Assistant Surgeon Chatterton to receive medical charge of the Staff and Left Wing 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

6. An order by the Commander in Chief, dated Cabool 9th August 1839, directing Assistant Surgeon Rooke to resume charge of the medical duties of the Staff &c. from the 8th instant.

Bombay Castle, 30th May 1840.

No. 377 of 1840.—The following appointment is made.

Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant W. F. Marriott, of the Engineer Corps, to Act as Interpreter to that Corps.

Bombay Castle, 1st June 1840.

No. 378 of 1840.—With reference to the General Order dated the 20th of February last, No. 102, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, under instructions from the Government of India, to publish the following Statement, showing the rate of Batta payable to the different Officers and classes of persons therein specified as fixed by the Government of India.

Major General Commanding Bombay Division.	This Officer will be allowed six month's Staff Allowance, deducting the amount of Batta already issued on his account.
Brigadiers.	The Donation to these Officers will be the Batta of their Regimental ranks respectively.
Officers having Brevet Rank.	The rule laid down in the case of Brigadiers, is applicable to these Officers also.
Officers having Official Rank.	
Superintending Surgeon.	This Officer, will be allowed the Batta of Captain.
Major of Brigade, Aide-de-Camp to General Officers, and Brigadiers.	These Officers, will be allowed the Batta of their respective Regtl. ranks.
Chaplain to the Force.	Will be allowed the Batta Donation of the Rank of Major.
Officers promoted whilst in Affghanistan.	Under the General Order by the Government of India, No. 73, dated 25th March 1840, the Batta Donation of Officers will be adjusted according to their respective rank at the date of the Order authorizing the Donation, viz. the 18th November 1839.
Officers promoted after return from Affghanistan, but obtaining back rank dating from a period when they were in Affghanistan.	
Heirs of deceased Officers and Men including those killed &c. in Affghanistan.	Under the same General Order, the Donation will be extended to the Heirs and Assigns of European Officers and Men, but not to those of the Native Troops, whose Heirs are already provided for by existing Regulations.
Heirs of Soldiers killed within or before proceeding beyond the Bolan Pass.	The General Order of the 18th November 1839, by the Government of India, having restricted the Batta Donation to Troops who had proceeded beyond the Bolan Pass. Soldiers who did not so proceed will not be entitled, nor the Heirs of such Soldiers as are mentioned in the margin.
Heirs of Men returned wounded or sick &c. from the Bolan Pass without going beyond it.	
Native Hospital Assist. &c.	The Batta Donation being by the General Order of the 18th November 1839, limited to "fighting Men" none of the Classes of persons mentioned in the margin will be entitled to it.
Enlisted Regimental Men of all descriptions.	
Regimental followers of European and Native Corps.	
Artificers of the Ordnance Department, Commissariat Native Establishments.	
Clerks in public Offices, European and Native.	
Amount for Sepoys and other Native Ranks.	The rate at which the Donation will be paid to the Bombay Sepoy and other Native Ranks, is that of the Batta, usually paid to such individuals on the marching within their Presidency.
Amount to be allowed to the old Bombay Sepoys, whose batta is Rupees (2 8,) two and eight annas.	The Batta to these individuals will be adjusted at the rate they will receive, if moving within the Presidency.
European Soldiers.	The rate of Batta drawn for European Soldiers at this Presidency is the rate at which their Batta Donation will be adjusted.

Bombay Castle, 2nd June 1840.

No. 379 of 1840.—The Quarter Master General will detach an Overseer of Public Works, with a Naik and six Privates of the Engineer Corps to Mhow, to be placed under the orders of Lieutenant Kilner, Executive Engineer at that Station, for the purpose of being employed in the construction of the Bombay and Agra Line of Roads.

No. 380 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Regulations relative to the allotment of Space and Tonnage to Troops and to the Followers, and to the numbers of Private Followers, and proportion of Baggage, to be taken on embarkation, whether for Service or in the ordinary routine of duty, in supercession of all existing Regulations on these subjects.

☞ *Statements omitted for want of room.*

When Officers take their Families with them, an Extra Tonnage or Followers will be allowed, but when Families are permitted to join Officers on Service, the same proportion of Tonnage for Baggage and number of Followers will be allowed, as the Officer is entitled to.

7. Extra Tonnage for Stores for Regimental Messes and Officers at Scinde, Aden, or Persian Gulf, will be furnished (on application thro' the Commissary General) on any Government Transports that may be taken up for these places, when there may be room thereon, and on payment of the regulated freight.

Bombay Castle, 3rd June 1840.

No. 381 of 1840.—Ensign Shubrick, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Aid-de-Camp to the Honorable the Governor, from the 1st June 1840.

No. 382 of 1840.—Captain McIntyre, 1st European Regiment, is appointed Commissariat Officer at Aden, vice Hogg proceeded to England.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

At a Native General Court Martial re-assembled in Camp near Sukkur, on Friday the 3rd day of April 1840 and which Subedar Bahadoor Sew Goolam Sing of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry is President, Private Shere Khan of the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, was tried on the following charge, vizt.

Private Shere Khan, Left Flank Company 1st or Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, confined by me for most disgraceful, insubordinate, and mutinous conduct, in the following instances, vizt.

In having in Camp near Shikarpoor, on the 13th of August 1839, after certain Men of the same Company had expressed a wish to the Adjutant to be forgiven for an irregularity of conduct of which they had been guilty, and a desire to be permitted to return to their lines, stepped out to the front and with great, gesticulation and force of manner addressed to them (the said Men) the following mutinous language, or words to the following mutinous effect. "I "will never return to the lines until the Prisoner "now in the Quarter Guard (alluding to a Sepoy of "the Regiment then a Prisoner in the Regimental "Quarter Guard) has been released, you may hang "me if you like, I call on you all to be of my deter-"mination, and not to return to the lines," thereby exciting the aforesaid Men to a spirit of mutiny and insubordination, and eventually inducing them to sit down on the ground, and refuse to go to the lines, such conduct being to the prejudice of good order and military displine, and in breach of the Articles of War.

(Signed) J. DOWN, Captain,
Comdg. Left. Wing 1st Gr. Regt. N. I.

Bymp Shikarpoor, 15th August 1839.

Ca order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
(Signed) C. HAGART, Major,
Deputy Adjt. Genl. Bombay Column, Army of the Indus.

Camp at Sukkur, 3rd February 1840.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision :—

FINDING.—The Court on the evidence before it is of opinion, that the Prisoner Private Shere Khan is guilty of the whole and every part of the charge exhibited against him, with exception that the facts alleged in the charge, occurred on the 12th August 1839.

SENTENCE.—The Court does therefore adjudge him, the Prisoner Private Shere Khan Left Flank Company 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, to suffer imprisonment with hard labor for a period of (2) two years, at such time and in such place as as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct, and further that he be discharged the service.

(Signed) SEW GOOLAM SING,
Subedar, Bahadoor, and President.

(Signed) R. BULKLEY, Captain,
Deputy Judge Advocate General.

Confirmed.

(Signed) THOS. MCMAHON, Lieut. Genl.
and Commander in Chief.

Remarks by the Commander in Chief.

The charge in this case is of the gravest nature, setting forth an offence of the worst stamp, that of exciting mutiny, which would have warranted the highest penalty, "a Sentence of Death," and if such had been the award, I should have considered it my imperative duty to have carried the same into effect.

The latter part of the sentence pronounced is superfluous, under an existing Act which provides for the discharge of Prisoners who are sentenced to hard labour.

In this case I desire that the Prisoner shall be made over to the proper authority to undergo the Sentence, and he is to be struck off the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry from that date.

(Signed) THOS. MCMAHON, Lieut. Genl.
and Commander in Chief.

In continuation of the proceedings of the same Court Martial, reassembled in Camp near Sukkur on Friday the 10th day of April 1840, Private Shaik Oosman of the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry was tried on the following charge, vizt.

Private Shaik Oosman, Left Flank Company 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, confined by me for most disgraceful, insubordinate, and mutinous conduct, in the following instances, vizt.

FIRST.—In having in Camp at Shikarpore on the evening of the 8th August 1839, quitted his lines, and proceeded to the vicinity of the Regimental Quarter Guard, from whence he refused to move until I had released a Prisoner therein confined.

SECOND.—In having at the same place on the morning of the 9th of the same month (August) absented himself without permission from the Gun Drill Parade of the wing.

THIRD.—In having at the same place on the morning of the 13th of the same month (August) declared he preferred death with Shere Khan to returning to his lines, until the Prisoner confined in the Regimental Quarter Guard, should be released, thereby exciting in the minds of certain men of the Regiment, who had previously expressed a wish to the Adjutant to be forgiven, for an irregularity of conduct of which they had been guilty, and a desire to be allowed to return to their lines, a spirit of mutiny, and insubordination, to such a degree as to induce them, the said Men, to again sit down on the ground, and eventually to declare their determination not to return to the lines.

Such conduct being to the prejudice of good order and Military discipline, and in breach of the Articles of War.

(Signed) J. DOWN, Captain,
Commanding Left Wing 1st Gr. Regt. N. I.

Camp Shikarpore, 16th August 1839.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
(Signed) C. HAGART, *Major*,
Deputy Adjt. Genl. Bombay Column. Army of the Indus.

Camp Sukkur, 3rd February 1840.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision :—

FINDING.—The Court on the evidence before it, is of opinion that the Prisoner is guilty of the first instance of the charge.

That he is guilty of the second instance of the charge.

That he is guilty of the third instance of the charge.

SENTENCE.—The Court does therefore adjudge him the Prisoner Private Shaik Oosman, Left Flank Company 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, to suffer imprisonment with hard labour, for a period of (20) twenty Calendar months, at such time and in such place as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct.

The Court does further adjudge, that the Prisoner be discharged the service.

(Signed) SEW GOOLAM SING,
Subedar, Bahadoor, and President.

(Signed) R. BULKLEY, Captain,
Deputy Judge Advocate Genl

(Confirmed.)

(Signed) THOS. MCMAHON, Lieut. Genl.
and Commander in Chief.

Remarks by the Commander in Chief.

The circumstances developed on this trial are of the same nature as those which appeared on the preceding one of Private Shere Khan of the same Regiment, and display a most disgraceful spirit of insubordination in a portion of the Left Flank company of the 1st Grenadier Regiment, which appears to have been more prominently joined in and subsequently exciteb by four of that body (of whom the trial of two have only as yet been received) and for the offences of which they have on the clearest evidence been found Guilty, the penalty of death was fully merited.

In the present case, the Court has awarded a more lenient Sentence than in the former one, but for this difference no good or sufficient grounds appear, for although the other Prisoner (Shere Khan) evidently took the lead, the culpability of the present one became of the same description and dye, by first joining in the mutinous conduct, and afterwards continuing in it, exciting others to participate in the same disgraceful conduct.

The latter part of the Sentence in this case is superfluous, and it only remains for me to desire, that the Prisoner shall be made over to the proper authority to undergo the sentence, and he is to be struck off the 1st Grenadier Regiment from that date.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

Civil Appointments, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 3rd May 1840.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, to act as second assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur, from the 25th instant.

Mr. E. C. Jones, to act as third assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur, from the same date.

Bombay Castle, 3rd June 1840.

Mr. J. R. Morgan, to act as second assistant to the collector of Kaira, from the 5th February last.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, *Chief Secy.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd June 1840.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the Reverend E. P. Williams, perform the duty of chaplain at Malligaum, from the 1st instant to the 30th September next, and that he visit Dhoolia twice, during that time. The chaplain at Ahmednuggur, will discontinue his visits to Malligaum, during the period above specified.

The leave of absence for one month, granted to A. K. Corfield Esq. for the purpose of visiting the presidency, is to commence from the 2nd ultime, instead of the 23rd April last, as notified in the Gazette of the 30th April last.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd June 1840.

J. G. Lumsden Esquire, assistant judge and session judge of Surat, resumed charge of his office on the 28th ultime.

H. Brown, Esq. senior assistant judge and session judge of the Conkan, for the detached station of Rutnagherry, assumed charge of his office on the 19th ultimo.

By *order of the Honble the Governor in Council.*
W. R. MORRIS, *Secy. to Govt.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd June 1840.

The following Notification issued by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, under date the 11th instant, is republished.

FORT WILLIAM.

Political Department, 11th May 1840.

NOTIFICATION.

The British Detachment lately serving in Persia, having returned to India, Lieutenant Colonel B. Shee, Commanding, and the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Detachment who have not been directed to proceed on other duties, are replaced at the disposal of the Governments of the Presidencies to which they respectively belong, from the date of the return of the Head Quarters of the Detachment to Bombay.

By order &c.
(Signed) H. V. BAYLEY,
Assistant Secy. to Govt. of India.

(True copy.)
(Signed) H. V. BAYLEY.
Assistant Secy. to Govt. of India.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, *Chief Secy. to Govt.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following letter, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to the Government of India, dated the 8th January 1840.

Political Department.
No. 2 OF 1840.

Our Governor General of India in Council.

At the request of the Envoy Extraordinary, and *Minister Plenipotentiary, of the United States, at* Her Majesty's Court, which has been communicated to us, through the Queen's Government, *we have* consented to the recognition of Mr. Philemon S. Parker, as Consul of the United States, at Bombay.

We are &c.

(Signed)	R. Jenkins.
,,	W. B. Bayley,
,,	A. Lindsay.
,,	W. S. Clarke.
,,	J. Lock.
,,	J. Masterman
,,	R. Campbell.
,,	F. Warden.
,,	H. Shank.
,,	T. Thornhill.
,,	J. Cotton.
London ,,	H. Alexander.
8th January 1840. ,,	H. Willock.

In pursuance of these instructions, the authorities under this Presidency, are required to recognize Mr. Philemon S. Parker, as Consul of the United States, at Bombay.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, *Chief Secy.*

Bombay Castle, 30th May 1840,

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th May 1840.

No. 53 of 1840.—Conductor C. Winton, of the Naval Storekeeper's Department, is allowed to be absent till the end of June next, at Poona, for the recovery of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt,*

NOTIFICATION.

It is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulph with a Mail for England, on the 22d of June.

Arrangements have been ordered to be made, to secure, as far as practicable, the safe and speedy passage of the Mails from Bussora to Beyroot, but it is essential that letters both private and public be made of small dimensions, that the Mail bags may be light.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy to Govt,*

BOMBAY

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

We have from time to time been enabled to lay before our readers the melancholy list of the sufferers from Cholera at Panwell; at which it is understood the deaths have within these few weeks amounted to no fewer than 600. The pestilence seems at length to have abated at Panwell, where health is reported to be in some measure restored; but it has transferred its ravages in fearful strength to Mahar, on the direct route to the Mahabuleshwur Hills, whence it has within three weeks past, been sweeping the population before it. Here 300 persons are said already to have suffered. Parties returning from the hills, in anticipation of the immediate setting in of the monsoon have, in traversing this district, not only experienced inconveniency, but incurred the extremest danger. On Saturday last, two gentlemen, belonging to a large party, were seized with cholera, with all the customary symptoms of severest malignancy. Nothing would induce the bearers to remain within the reach of infection. They fled, leaving the Palanquins, and their passengers behind them. Most providentially one of the patients was still able to be removed in a buggy, which happened to be at hand, and his life, in all probability was saved, by the conduct and kindness of its owner. Of the fate of the other patient, no intelligence has reached us. The ladies of the party were for a time carried forward, on bullock garries, until the bearers were induced to return after the infected region was believed to be past, and the passengers were carried forward on such temporary structures as the materials and workmanship of the time permitted. At Mahar, the dead were said to be strewed around the precincts of the habitations of the living, who feared so much as to approach the men for interment. —*Times, June* 3.

Our Bengal cotemporaries mention a case which has just come before the Court of Requests, of a female teacher prosecuting for the expenses of certain young ladies, sisters of the plaintiff, for the expense of their education, being nonsuited, because the brother was under age;—the Judge remarking on giving the decision, that the debts might be recovered from their husbands, should her pupils happen to get married. This case, so far as we observe, is a singular one; but though unique as an individual, it belongs to a class which is numerous. We have been informed that of late years, it is a thing exceedingly common in India for young ladies, whose attractions make their matrimonial prospects—promising to let the charges of their outfit from home, of their voyage, of the marriage dress, or of some other very material item of their personal expenditure, lie over as a debt fall unexpectedly on the shoulders of their prospective husbands. Unprincipled and unpromising of happiness as a line of conduct, such as this must universally be considered, its guilt can only be very partially laid on the shoulders of those innocent and unknowing ones, who so speedily feel the whole bitterness of its consequences.

On the improvidence of parents or the unprincipledness of relatives or guardians, must rest that dark and heavy load of blame, which degrade; in their own eyes, and in the eyes of those who may become connected with them, the destined matrons of India—which teaches to maidenly youth and innocence the duty of concealment, duplicity, and deceit, toward those who enter with them on the dearest, the most tender, and enduring of human relationship;—and which when it is discovered, as quickly after the marriage, discovered it must be, can hardly fail, besides the financial inconveniency or disappointment it may occasion, to engender that distrust which follows confidence witheld, and that disrespect, which must accompany detected deceit; and which give the sharpest strain to ties that ought never to be tampered with.

Better for the interests of those unsuspecting young persons themselves, for the happiness of their destined husbands, and for the welfare of that posterity, which must constitute a future generation, that confessed and honorable poverty should be honestly, though humbly, mated with at home, than that by a course of disingenuousness, a bait should be laid for that wealth and splendour which, when by such means obtained, is more likely to be the source of misery than happiness.—*Ibid.*

POETICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Editor truly you are not so bad,
As I thought you, but then you had made me so mad,
For a very nice man, whom I think you may know,
Had lately been given to me as a beau,
By all my acquaintance, when that nasty case,
Of the Court of Requests, in Calcutta took place,
And then came your lines, with the hint about bills,
(I hate those vile things), and to add to my ills,
I went to a Ball, and saw the false creature,
Bow coolly to me, while he ne'er chang'd a feature.
He ne'er ask'd me to dance, but stuck to Champaigne,
And I play'd off my soft fond allurements in vain,
To another sad Monster who wore a great ring
I o'erheard him say, when they asked me to sing
"I say my old boy" (then he quaff'd off a brimmer)
"I wonder if *she*, has paid *her* Mrs. Trimmer"
To say that I scorn him and loath and detest
That his image is torn from the heart it opprest
Requires no magician! 'T was then in a Pet
I wrote you those lines which I wish to forget
Come be friends with me now for your answer to mine
Breathes a liberal spirit in every line.
"You love all the sex" and they will pet you
If their rights you defend so be constant and true,
If you did want a wife, (but alas you're not single)
You'd get one *while we had a rupee to jingle,*
MARIA.

ANSWER.

Gentle Maria take a friend's advice
Be in the lover and the Husband nice
Choose neither character at Balls and Hops
And never go to Ruination shops
Do what is right, and paltry scandal scorn
Low wretches ate such food when you were born
And will when you are dead, the soul sincere
Beams forth in its own lustre soft and clear
For as the diamond gives a purer light
When rubbed and breathed on and appears more bright
So every slur and scandal but displays
Thy virtues shining in a thousand ways.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

May 31.—Capt. Maughan, 12th Regt. from Mahabulishwar.
do do.—Ensign W. B. Shubrick, 25th Regt. from Mahabulishwar.
June 3.—Lieut. C. Barrow, 19th Regt. from Panwell.
do do.—Lieut. Pownali, H. A. from Deesa.
do 4.—Ensign R. Phayre, 25th Regt. from Tannah.
do do.—Lieut. and Adjt. J. Willoughby, 25th Regt. from Mahabulishwar.
do do.—Capt. Jackson, 25th Regt. from Tannah.
do do.—Lieut. Glennie, 25th Regt. from Tannah.

DEPARTURES.

June 1.—Lt. H. J. Willoughby, 2d European Regiment to Poona.
do 2.—Lieut. Col. Neil Campbell, Qr. Mr. General to Poona.
do do.—Lieut. J. May, 11th M. Native Infantry to Jubulpoor.
do 3.—Capt. Hughes, 12th Regt. N. I. to Tannah.
do do.—Lieut. Meade, 12th Regiment N. I. to Tannah.
do do.—Ensign Bruce, 12th Regiment N. I. to Tannah.
do do.—Ensign T. Barr, 26th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.
do 5.—Ensign John, P. Sandwith, 8th Regt. to Sattarah.
do do.—Ensign R. M. Johnstone, 8th Regiment to Sattarah.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—None.

SAILED.—June 3d. Barque Barbara, H. Webb, Master, to Liverpool.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer.....	Spt. I. Navy	Suez.....	22d June.
Lady Feversham	Dirom Carter & Co.....	London ..	Dispatch.
Inglis.....	B. & A Hormasjee.....	London ..	10th June
James Pattison	MacVicar Burn & Co.....	London ..	Dispatch
Catherine.....	Forbes & Co..	London ..	Dispatch.
Regular.....	Ritchie Stuart and Co.. ..	Liverpool	26th instan
Gondolier.....	Dirom carter & Co.....	Liverpool	20th inst
Orestes.....	Higginson and Co.....	Liverpool	In May
Shannon.....	Forbes and co.	Liverpool	Dispatch
John Bull.....	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..	Liverpool	30th May
W. Sharples...	Higginson and cardwell.. ..	Liverpool	Dispatch
E. Lancaster..	Macvicar Burn and Co.....	Liverpool	Dispatch
John Knox.....	Do. do.	Liverpool	In May
Romeo.....	Remington &co	Falmouth	
Bucephalus.. ..	W. Nicol & co.	Clyde....	
Brenda.....	J. Nusserwanjee and Co...		
Maria.....	Macvicar Burn and co.....		
Cestrian.....	Edmond Bibby and Co.....		
Haunah.....	I. Jefferies & co.....	Singapore	In May
Sir W. Wallace.	T. Jefferies and Co.....	Singapoor	In May
Kusrovie.....	E. Framjee ..	Singapore	Dispatch
Le Auguste....	T, Jefferies and co	Bourbon..	
Fort William...	J. Jeejeebhoy.	China....	
Ceylon Govt...			
Steamer Seaforth.....	Frith and co...	Columbo.	Uncertain.
Lady Grant....	.....		
Shaw Allum....	E. Framjee....	Calcutta..	Dispatch
Tinamara.....	Mr. E. Bates.	Do.	
David Clark...	Remingtou&co.		
Helen.....			

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

R I. C. VESSELS.—Steamers Semiramis, Cleopatra, and Victoria.

Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth, The E I. C. Receiving Ship Hastings; Brig Taptee, Sloop Clive, Schooner Shannon, and Mahi, Cutter Margaret and Nurbudda.

MERCHANT VESSELS.—Benares, Caudry, Hydroos, Cornwallis, Fort William, Lancaster Hydroose, Colonel Newall, Lord Castle, Mahomedee, Dowlutpursad, Cauderbux Khain Moombaruck, Gondolier, Orestes, Regular, Rangoon, Lady Feversham, Mahamudy, Doulut Savoy, Mayaram Dayaram, Shah Alum, Kusrovie, Lady Grant, Wm. Sharples, John Bull, Bucephalus, Eleanor Lancaster, Romeo, John Knox, Shannon, Maria, Inglis, Sincapore, Pittamber Savoy, Earl of Clare, Bombay Castle, Lowjee Family, Adele, Brenda, Asia Felix, Tenamara, Catherine, James Pattison, Cestrian, David Clark, Helen, Sir Herbert Herschel, Sir Herbert Compton, Cleveland, Julia, Rajasthan and Caroline.

PORTUGUESE.—Brig Simplicia.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Steamer Sesostris.....	Supt. Indian Navy	London ..	17th Feb.
Abel Gower...	Dirom, Carter&Co	London ..	15th Feb.
*Earl Durham.	Grey & Co.....	London ..	30th Dec.
Ann.....	Dirom, Carter&Co	London ..	2nd April
Euphrates	Do. Do.....	London ..	2nd Do.
Thetis.....	Do. Do.....	London ..	18th Feb.
Tartar.....	Remington & Co.	London ..	15th March
Juverna.....	.....	London ..	
Lord W. Bentinck.... ..	D. & M. Pestonjee	London ..	24th Feb.
Justina.....	Wooler & Co.. ..	London ..	5th March.
Queen Victoria	.....	London ..	17th Feb.
Caledona	McGregor Browg.	Liverpool	24th Feb.
Majestic.....	George S. King.	Liverpool	1st March
Wilson.....	W. Nicol & Co..	Liverpool	31st Dec.
Wm. Turner..	P. Milne & Co.	Liverpool	22d Feb.
Crown.....	Dirom Carter&Co	Liverpool	4th Feb.
British King...	Skinner & Co. ..	Clyde.. ..	
Monarch.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Hindoostan ..	.....	Do.. ..	22d Feb.
Quinten Leech	.....	Do.. ..	27th March
Mary Mitchelson.....	Foster & Co....	Llanelly ..	30th Nov.
Queen.....	.....	Do.. ..	23d Sept.
Salacia.....	Dirom, Carter&Co	Do.. ..	
Pacquet d'Havana..	.....	Bordeaux	5th Aug.
Emilia..	F. Jefferies& Co	Bordeaux	4th June.
Bolivar..	.....	Rio.....	
Calcutta.....	Dirom, Cart.&Co	Liverpool.	17th Mar.
Northumberlan	.....	London ..	5th Apr.
Sarah.....	Grey and Co.. ..	London ..	25th Mar.
Tweed.....	.....	.....	15th Do.
Lord Auckland	Dirom Carter&Co	London ..	25th Feb.
Cumbrian.. ..	.....	London ..	2d April.
Dartmouth. .	Dirom, Carter&Co	London ..	
*Lintin.....	H. and Cardwell.	Liverpool	24th Feb.
Higginson....	Do. Do....	Liverpool	5th Mar.
Amazon.....	.....	Liverpool	2d April.
Willilam.....	DiromCarter&Co	Liverpool	
Madonna.. ..	DiromCarter&Co.	Liverpool	
Westmoreland	.....	Hull.....	18th March
John Garrow.	.....	Newcastle	
Memnon.....	DiromCarter&Co.	Llanelly...	
Colchester ..	.....	Llanelly ..	10th Feb.
Elizabeth Walker.....	.....	Do.. ..	do.
Ino.....	.....	Llanelly ..	8th Feb

* Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

JUNE 1840.	MORN. H. M.	AFT. H. M
5th Friday.....	2 45	3 13
6th Saturday.....	3 31	4 4
7th Sunday.....	4 29	4 55

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 5TH APRIL.
,, *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

LATEST DATES OF INDIAN NEWS.

Calcutta.....	May 23d.
Delhi.....	,, 20th.
Agra.....	,, 23d.
Madras.....	,, 27th.
Ceylon.....	,, 15th.
Maulmain.....	April 1st.
Singapoor.....	April 15th.
China.....	March 27th.
Australia.....	Feb. 25th.

RATES OF GOVT. STOCK,—30TH MAY 1840.

4 per Cent—1835 | 36..... at 98 12 to 99
4 per Cent—1832 | 33..... at 103 12 to 104 4

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

June 5—Friday.—{Boniface. Duke of Cumberland born, 1771.—2nd Term begins 5th and ends 24th June.
6—Saturday.
7—Sunday.—{Whit Sunday.—Moon First Quarter.
8—Monday.—Whit Monday.
9—Tuesday.—Whit Tuesday.
10—Wednesday.
11—Thursday.—St. Barnabas.

To Correspondents.

We have received a Note from "JUSTICE" and must still decline to publish his letter as it is not suited to our Columns. Why does he not send it to "The Durpun" the paper to which it is an answer?

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, June 5, 1840.

The letter bag of the *Lady Feversham* for London will close at Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co.'s Office on Saturday the 6th instant, at Five o'clock.

We congratulate our readers high, low, rich and poor, European and Native on the first appearance of the Monsoon, a little rain has fallen even now, while we are writing, and there is every indication of a copious and speedy supply—Our peasantry will rejoice while

"The happy ryot lifts his head on high
"With rapture views the darkly clouded sky,
"Deep in the furrows drives the sturdy steer
"*And hails the teeming promise of the year,*

we fervently hope such expectation will not be falsified, but that we may be *blessed by a prosperous season, and our poorer fellow citi*zens thus be placed beyond the reach of want and hunger, which have produced such awful consequences in seasons of drought and scarcity.

A Case was decided in the Petty Sessions to-day which may perhaps go towards getting the Cotton Bales out of our Streets. A cooley who purposely threw down a Bale before a Palanquin and only grinned when ordered to remove it was brought before the Magistrates by a Constable. He was immediately fined "one rupee or to be imprisoned two days" for wilfully obstructing the public streets. The Cotton nuisance ought really to be got rid of. Now for example there are Bales lying very near the Tap of the Victoria Hotel—Suppose a Jack Tar comes out with a pipe in his mouth and happens to let fall some sparks among the Cotton. It is most probable that all Bombay would be in a blaze from one end to the other, and the Fire would spread with such rapidity from the inflammability of the staple, that there is no foretelling the consequences. We should think if the Petty Sessions have the power of fining a Cooley, they could also fine the Cooley's Master, and as the ways are now nearly all blocked up, we think a public spirited Individual (if the case is not handled by the Magistrates) should seize an early occasion to moot the point.

In publishing some Courts Martial held at Shikarpoor on Two Seapoys of the 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I. we are certainly at a loss to conceive upon what grounds the Court awarded so inadequate a punishment. This was a Military offence of the deepest dye, not only mutinous conduct on the part of the Prisoner's, but direct and open incitement to mutiny in their brother Privates of the same Company. Moreover there was a fastidiousness in the award of punishment, one man for a dire offence gets two years imprisonment, and another for behaving rather worse gets 20 months. Now positively this is holding out a premium for offences. We like not the Code of Draco, and are the last disposed in the world to deeds of cruelty, but we must heartily coincide in the remarks published by the Confirming Authority, and conceive that the utmost penalty of the law ought (at least in the worst instance) to have been inflicted. Our Tenure of Scinde, and our position there is far from settled, and if a spirit of insubordination once gets afloat in the army, there is no knowing where the fatal distemper might find a period. We certainly wish for the mere consistency of the thing that the Court had more maturely considered their sentence. Humanity is one of the attributes of angels, but it should never be allowed to prevail where a positive danger might arise to a Military Society from its injudicious exercise.

We have received intelligence from Sukkur to the 19th of May, conveying a report which if it prove true, is of a sufficiently distressing nature. It comes from some runaway Horsemen which certainly does not add to the credibility of the story, and we most sincerely hope it may turn out to be a cowardly fabrication to cover their own delinquency. The matter is shortly thus stated "that 300 Camels escorted by 80 Infantry and 40 Horse under the command of Lieut. Clarke of the Irregular Horse, were returning to Llehree from *Kahun* an outpost in the Hills, when they were attacked by about 3000 men. Poor Clarke fell at the first onset, the whole of the Camels were carried off, and it is supposed that the Infantry were all cut up, as none had been heard, of though as they were only about 20 miles from Kahun, some might have escaped thither. The Horsemen disheartened by the fall of their Leader, dispersed as fast as their Beasts could carry them, and a few managed to reach Llehree, and are the

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[redacted]story. We are anxiously looking [redacted]elligence. If this should turn [redacted]rect, we should earnestly depre[redacted]rther use of the Scinde Levies the second time they have [redacted]d themselves and left their officer. [redacted]re not such Troops as the Poona Irre[redacted]ar Horse sent to Scinde instead. Men who have been known to do excellent service under their Native officers.

We cannot help remarking that we think some discredit is to be given to the tale. 80 regular Infantry, well disciplined, would keep a good many of such raffas the Beloochees at Bay, even on a long retreat if well commanded, and we are sure that the Sepoys from which the detachment would probably be taken viz. the 5th, which we believe has its Head Quarters at Llehree, would maintain the reputation of that very distinguished Corps, under the most trying circumstances. We add some items of intelligence as to the range of the thermometer. "Sukkur is getting hotter. In a house closed all day, the Thermometer is 88 deg., in April it was 84 deg., in March 77 deg. In the shade outside it ranges to 112 deg., and sometimes 118 deg. At Llehree in a Tent 123deg., and in the Sun 143deg., but the nights are pleasant if you sleep in the open air which is the general custom. In the Jungle the Evenings also are not disagreeable, but in Sukkur they are intolerable. The Hills becoming heated until they are like the plates of a furnace and thus rendering an evening ride almost an impossibility.

Our Contemporary of the *Times* has fallen foul of the Sudder Adawlut, and begins by saying "that it is a Court possessing the powers of the Queen's Bench over 6 Millions of People, and an extent of Country larger than Great Britain." He might have said 5 times larger with safety. He then proceeds to say "It is open to persons who never were connected with any Court of Justice, who "never had been employed in Judicial duties, "and *who may never* have been engaged "otherwise than in collecting the Revenue "and deciding petty Magisterial Cases." There we say is a great mistake. The Judges of the Sudder Adawlut are men who have risen through every grade of the service to a high station. If our contemporary had, had any experience in the working of the Civil system, he would have known that as Collectors, Judges and Magistrates in the Mofussil, every Civilian is continually obliged to act as Judge in the most difficult and complicated cases, moreover if he were to search the Service through, he would scarcely find a man who was not intimately acquainted with the Code of Regulations, and as able to pronounce decisions thereon as if he had passed his youth in a painful toil through the mazes of a pleader's office. The Code as he has stated is simple and being so, it requires no gloss and no commentaries. No mass of legal rubbish obstructs the way to the Edifice of Justice, and prone as Natives are to litigation, they acknowledge with gratitude the simplicity and certainty of the present system. We see no analogy between a Member of Council, and a Secretary of State. The Sudder is principally a Court of Appeal, so is the House of Lords? and yet the Lord Chancellor who is a member of the Privy Council, presides in the former as an Appeal Court, and vice versa. Our contemporary acknowledges that the appointment of a Member of Council to the Sudder as Chief is a mere nominal office what he means by "the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut notunderstanding the Native pleadings" we are at a loss to conceive. Did he ever attend at a Court day at the Sudder Adawlut? We are persuaded however that no bad effects have ever resulted from the constitution of the Court of Sudder Adawlut, and we should be truly sorry for the sake of the Native population to see its jurisdiction set aside by a Bench from Westminster Hall, however dignified, or the poor Wakeels succeeded by a Bar however acute, talented and disputatious! With regard to our Chief Judge of the Sudder controlling his colleagues, we do not see what they have to hope or to fear from him, and one or the other motive generally actuates people who are influenced. Measures of importance also are, we believe always decided in a full Court which consists of either 3 or more Judges as per Regulation 2nd A. D. 1827, Section 2nd; and the Chief has nothing but his individual vote to give except when 4 Judges sit, when he has a casting voice. Finally if the Judges of the Sudder were not chosen from among the elder Civil Servants, from what branch would our Contemporary cull them. The institution of the Sudder Adawlut is no doubt like all others obnoxious to objection on some points, but looking at the Judicial arrangements in force all over the country in the Mofussil, we confess we should watch an innovation with a jealous eye, lest in striving after the shadow of Justice for the Native, we lose the substance for ever.

We were much surprised to observe a very grave article in the Columns of our Contemporary of the *Times* on the late decision in the Calcutta Court of Requests, about a husband being liable for the debts, schooling expences &c., incurred by his bride previous to her Marriage. That such is the law of the land, there can be no dispute, and it is a fair one because presuming any property to accrue to a wife after Marriage by will or inheritance during Coverture, of course the Husband would become entitled to the whole, and it would hardly be fair that a Man should be eligible to the advantages without also incurring the liabilities of the wedded state. What we have to cavil at are the following sentences in the probability of which we are not inclined to concur. "This case so "far as we observe is a singular one, but "though unique as an individual, it belongs "to a class which is numerous. We have "been informed that of late years, it is a thing "*exceedingly common* in India for young Ladies, "whose attractions make their matrimonial "prospects promising to let the charges of "their outfit from home of their Voyage, of "the Marriage Dress, or of some other very "material item of their personal expenditure "lie over as a debt to fall unexpectedly on "the shoulders of their prospective husbands" and then follows a tirade on such an unprincipled line of conduct &c. We know not, from whom our Contemporary derived his information of the fact of a measure such as he has stated being *exceedingly common* in India, (we know it cannot be from personal experience of the country as our learned Brother has only just made his debut here,) but we think that if he will take the trouble to institute inquiry, and also judge for himself that a proceeding of the kind is on the contrary not only *exceedingly uncommon*, but what has rarely if ever been the case on this side of India in good society. We have been 15 years here and have had average opportunities of judging for ourselves and are of opinion that when marriages are contracted there is generally less form deceit, heartlessness, and fuss them in our own little Island itself. In India persons moving in a certain class all know one another. Every body's income is canvassed, and every charming Nouvelle Arrive scanned, her family and expectations discussed, and the fact of such a proceeding occurring would send her to the debateable Land called Coventry even after her marriage, as a female swindler. Besides the Ladies who come to share our Exile are generally persons of good Families and connections, and more or less related to the elite of Society, who are for the most part offshoots of the best families in the United Kingdom.—Some one must have been joking with our contemporary. If ever such Muslin Misses existed, their race is gone by—and we think we might safely defy our brother Editor to produce one instance of the class which he pronounces to be so numerous from the whole Society of Western India at least.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

LORD KEANE.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

Sirs,—You have, on several occasions, brought to the notice of your readers a remarkable circumstance, namely the widely different view taken by the Indian Press and its European Contemporaries, upon the merits of public characters. In the instances of Lord W. Bentinck and of Mr. Macaulay, you fearlessly threw into the scale, in order to counterbalance the sweeping animadversions of your Indian brethern, not only the judgements formed by the public in England, but also those which the future might be anticipated to pronounce upon the political character and conduct of individuals, whose minds and acts are on all time to come a portion of India's history. It is fair to ask you to do the same for a soldier? To call your attention, though the subject be in this case somewhat alien to the character of your paper, to a fresh instance of the different estimation with which the East and West can regard the same public servant.

The animosity, the malignity with which Lord Keane was attacked by correspondents of the Mofussil Press, was in no wise surprising, when the lengths to which prejudice and misconception will carry men, smarting under supposud wrongs, are considered. When, however, the same post which puts us in possession of the opinions of such men as the Duke of Wellington and Lord Hill, backed by the general voice of the English people, likewise furnishes us with the deliberate judgment pronounced upon Lord Keane, after his departure, by one of your Bombay Contemporaries,* the contrast between these expreesions of public opinion merits attention, and corroborates what you have written on former occasions.

With this view, let us consider His Lordship's career, from the moment that he entered upon active operations in Scinde, until the conclusion of the campaign—for it is only with this portion of his life that Indian history will trouble itself—a short but an eventful period, and one which fortunately offers the means of testing the accuracy of your Contemporary's summary of Lord Keane's character and abilities.

To commence a campaign upon a long and difficult line of operations, is in itself at all times eazardous; to do so from an insecure base, and without a knowledge of the countries to be traversed, would, under ordinary circumstances, be deemed a rash improvidence, courting, and what is more, meriting, defeat: but, for a General to enter on such operations without any political power, excepting such as his own judgment and character might wrest from the civil plenipotentiaries, in subservience to whom he was to act, would be deemed the conduct of a man, either devoid of all judgment, or of one confident of being something more than "a very good, blustering, rough, private soldier;" of one confident that he possessed qualities for command; of one who, although placed in a a position so false as to require unwearied tact, patience, and judgment, was confident in the strength of his resolve, that, where the interests of his country were at stake, no considerations of the danger to which his own name and honour might be exposed, should cause him to shrink from the hazard. Did the result warrant or belie this confidence in himself?

In spite of difficulties of no ordinary description which beset him from the moment the first boat full of troops were known on shore, General Keane advanced towards Hydrabad, and effected the first object of the war—not, it is true, as he wished to have done; for, in deference to the Political Agent, but in contradiction to his own good sense, at the moment when victory was within his grasp, and would have assured him the advantages of a good base for ulterior operations, and secured to his country the natural frontier of her Indian Empire, the Indus, General Keane, with a self-denial which has not been sufficiently appreciated, yielded to another the opportunity of reaping the fruits of his preparations. Diplomacy stepped in, and the Scindians, aware that the current of affairs in reality depended on a man whose dispositions gave small hope that anything was to be expected from his vacillation, closed eagerly with the terms inconsiderately offered by the civil plenipotentiary. Let Government *now* answer, whether the views of the General, who is said to "owe nothing to ability, but all to fortune, displayed nothing uncommon or beyond the capacity of a very ordinary mind."

Let us proceed to consider the state of affairs when General Keane took command of the united Bengal and Bombay Forces at Quetta, after the premature advance of the former through the Bolan Pass. He found himself at the head of a small force, which had already been some time upon half rations, and which, shamefully overburthened with starving camp followers, had been lying idle to wait the result of the political coquetting then going on with the wily Meerab Khan, of Khelat, from whom it was vainly hoped, by means of a large bribe, to extract food for the maintenance of that very army which it was his interest to destroy. There was barely provision enough remaining to carry the *fighting men* on half rations to Candahar. The Commissariat, or rather the combination of Politico-Commissariat, which Sir Henry Fane had warned General Keane as likely to fail him upon trial, could do nothing to remedy the evil. The cavalry, without again, and with no abundance of green food, was already much deteriorated. There was no intelligence of what was in front—nothing known of the resources of the country between Quetta and Candahar; that is to say nothing, that the Army, after the experience acquired between Shikarpoor and Quetta, could depend upon. Did General Keane's mind for one moment quail under these multifarious difficulties, heaped upon him by others? Was there from him a whisper, such as the Army had already more than once heard with indignation, of retreat? No—but, with confidence in the endurance of his European and Native soldiery; with confidence in their undamped courage, he advanced at the head of half, starved troops to storm, is requisite, (for he could not, from want of provision, besiege) Candahar. Let it be remembered that persons, deemed the highest authorities, at this time represented the Affghans as having some of the finest Cavalry in the world, as possessed of indomitable courage, and as excited by the all powerful Moolahs, to wage desperate war against polled and invading infidels. Yet, the man whose intellectual faculties are said to have been of a "very low order," had the moral courage and decision to push forward his weak columns, and to take the only step which could retrieve the errors of others, and *save* his army.

The halt of the Army at Candahar afforded full scope for the exercise of diplomatic activity. The defection of Hadji Khan Kaflur gave hopes that the campaign might be effected by a lavish expenditure of money among the needy, but influential Khans. The Ghiljees and Kohistanees received high bribes. The Kuzzelbash Chiefs and other influential leaders, were tampered with, and affairs seemed in such a train, that the General was urged to leave half his handful of men behind him. He was assured that not a shot would be fired; but that the army would have a quiet march to Cabul. Was General Sir J. Keane weak enough to yield credence to the asseverations of sanguine men though supported by all that was plausible and authoritative? Would he have left even a single battering gun behind him, had it not been represented that there was no cattle to drag them? Without having the same opportunities, which others enjoyed, of forming an accurate estimate of the nature of the cause the Brish Government were maintaining, of the reliance to be placed on the influence of gold among the Shah's loving subjects, the General came to the most just conclusions, and fortunately for his country, abided by his own good strong, comprehensive sense. Up to the very moment when the beads of his columns caught sight of Ghuzni he was assured that not a shot would be fired—Nay, a man was shown him, who had seen the place evacuated, and the garrison march off!! Nothing, apparently, could be more certain. However, a more accurate and indubitable informant was at hand. General Keane, riding at the head of the advance, received the first intimation of the real state of affairs, from the juzail fire of the Affghans in the gardens south of Ghuzni. Well was it for him, that he had, in addition to being "an adept in customs and feathers, white cap covers and ammunition bread," been also an adept in weighing the value of the information given him at Candahar, and that he then found himself backed by about 5000 British bayonets, 1500 of whom were sterling Europeans. Circumstances were pressing—there was only a very few days' provision for the troops, s not a battering gun was with the Army; and even, had both heavy guns and provision been abundant, a siege undertaken by 5000 men, with a whole country (supported by an Army of 13,000 men, with 30 guns,) rising around, would have been a dangerous undertaking. There was the option of passing Ghuzni, and falling upon Dost Mahomed's Army, or of endeavouring to carry Ghuzni by a *coup de main*. With plenty of provision, the former course might have been pursued, though it is probable, that from the rising of the country *en masse* the troops would have been incessantly harassed, and their sufferings extreme, before they could have closed with Dost Mahomed, and fought a decisive action. Food, however, prescribes rules to armies. Ghuzni, stormed and won, would remove all difficulties. The stroke, if successful, would defeat Dost Mahomed's well planned and sagacious system of defence, which depended on the small British force sitting down to besiege the place. The Khan calculated, and with reason, that it might hold out sufficiently long to enable him to come to its relief, at the head of a force so considerable, that, aided by the general rising of the plunder-loving tribes, by the treachery in the Shah's own camp, and among his dearly-bought, but faithless partisans, the British troops would be snared, and must inevitably be overwhelmed and cut to pieces. The plan was a good one, but the nerve and decision of the man represented to possess qualities "only of that common sort of goodness, which does not seek or require distinction," foiled Dost Mahomed's scheme, and again saved the British Army. "The capture of Ghuzni," says your Contemporary, "is illustrious for no species of military skill or ingenuity which might not have proceeded from many a soldier in the ranks." This may be so, in which case, England may well be proud of her staunch yeomahry but she will, nevertheless, be proud of her General, whose grateful exclamation in the first flush of victory was, "thank God that the men have behaved so well," alluding to their conduct towards the helpless women left at their mercy, during the storm of the city.

Lord Keane's services did not end with the capture of Ghuzni. When an expedition was proposed, which would, at a most untimely season of the year, have thrown a mere handful of men, cut off from all communication and support, into the Khoolum and Khoondooz country, he pointed out the risk which such an expedition involved, the small benefit would accrue from complete success, either in a political or a military point of view, and thus by the weight of his authority and judgement, put off for a time engaging our battalions beyond the Hindoo Koosh, in Quixotic operations, without rational point or aim.

Your contemporary says of His Lordship, "nor did his manners, or address, or demeanor, ever win him, to our knowledge, an expression of heartfelt and sincere respect." This is an extraordinary sentence to be penned in Bombay; for even among the Bengal Officers, who had the disadvantage in general of being but very partially acquainted with him, there are men who will always speak of General Keane as a brave soldier, a leader of skill and decision, a man who proved himself a gentleman by the forbearance he showed, when co-operating with others, his inferiors in capacity and judgment; there are also those who will ever have pleasure in hearing of His Lordship's welfare; and who, if the Sovereign induced him to take command of the Indian Armies, would be proud to serve with heart and hand under so distinguished a Captain.—*Friend of India, May* 21.

MRS. LEACH'S THEATRE.

We are glad to find that the erection of Mrs. Leach's Theatre is progressing rapidly. The Calcutta community, deservedly eulogised for the liberality evinced on most occasions is unaccountably backward in extending its support to theatrical affairs. We trust, however, that the present instance will constitute an exception to this defalcation, so that our spirited actress may be enabled to open the house on the 1st of November next.—*Commil. Adver, May* 21.

LIABILITY OF HUSBANDS.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

My dear Sir,—The decision of Mr. Commissioner Dutt, anent the liability of husbands, for debts contracted for their wives' schooling, induces me to ask a question of you. Would a man, I should like to know, be responsible for the hire of the monthly nurse who brought his wife into the world, if she had not been paid by his wife's parents, and had evaded the statute of limitation, by occasionally presenting her bill to his wife, previously to her marriage? It occurs to me, that he would be liable; for if he is obliged to pay for his wife's schooling—an expense generally incurred on her account, by her friends, when the lady is incapable of acting for herself, and for which, I think, the friends should be held responsible—of course the charge for assisting the lady into the world, might, with equal fairness, be laid on the husband's shoulders; or he might, according to the new interest-allowing enactment, be made to pay principal and interest, for the debt contracted by her to the confectioner, when she was a wee lassie, for lolly pops. If such be the case, I cry off from matrimony, which, I fear, will prove rather too expensive an indulgence, for many bachelors of this palatial city.

Yours obediently,
A WOULD-BE-BENEDICT.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

Dear Sir,—Goodness gracious me! can it be possible, that the barbarian Commissioner Dirtt—and filthy dirt he must be, and a great savage to boot—has decided that the young gentleman who marries me, will have to pay Mrs. Clapperclaw the three years' schooling money, which my poor darling Papa left unpaid when he died? Oh! dear Sir, what shall unfortunate I do? My own William, since he read the announcement, has been quite heart-broken and says, that he will not be able to fix the day until he makes more money, and I—poor I—stand every chance of becoming an old maid, though Willie has paid his addresses to him ever since I was sweet fifteen and I am nearly eighteen now, Dear Sir, can't you make Commissioner Dirtt contradict what he has said and change this cruel law? I shall die if he don't—I certainly shall, for I have nearly cryed my eyes blind already, and dear Willie says that I look like one *bywidlidared*. I am sure, indeed I am, that I never wished to remain in school, but Papa would have me remain there, and forced me to do so, when I had not a *will* of my own, and could not, therefore, resist; and now, because he did not pay for any schooling, I stand a fair chance of loosing my darling William, as he may, perhaps, never be able to pay for my schooling, and then, oh dear, dear, what shall I do? What shall I do? Oh, indeed! Oh! do, dear Sir, help me, if you can, in this extremity; and by doing so, you will help many of us; for if this law is not changed, we shall almost all, I fear, die old maids; for, I can assure you, who are a married man, (but don't mention it to any of the single men) that we find it very hard to get husbands now, and this decision of Commissioner Dirtt's will completely put marriages out of fashion. I know very well, that Kitty Mullins's beaux will all desert her, now that the Commissioner has determined to make her husband pay the debts contracted for her expensive bringing up; but this will be no gratification, if I loose my dear William. Dear Sir, pray, do try to help.

Yours sincerely,
ELIZABETH TAUGHT-ON-TICK.
—*Hurkaru, May* 20.

We have heard that there is an intention of rendering the *Madagascar* a go-between from the China seas to Calcutta with the view of affording the speediest intelligence to Government of the proceedings in those quarters—and of conveying dispatches, &c.—*Courier, May* 20.

We have before us the Register Roll of Casualties of the Madras European Troops, for the month of March last—from it, there appears the following result:—One Lieutenant of the 41st Foot died of a rheumatic affection of the heart. Among the non-Commissioned Rank and File—in the 15th Light Dragoons, no less than *fifteen* died; 4th Foot, five

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* *Bombay Gazette, April 1st.*

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ditto; 39th Foot, two ditto and one discharged; 41st Foot, fifty seven invalided and sent home in the *Herefordshire*; 55th, 57th, 63d, and 94th, ten died.

Among the above deaths dysentery appears to have had the greatest number of victims—and the 15th Light Dragoons, which were landed at Bombay in the middle of last September seem to have suffered most from it; before six months had passed over their heads *thirteen*, out of the fifteen casualties mentioned above, had taken place from this single malady—in the other regiments there have been five cases of fever, four of dysentery, two of consumption, one of cholera and one or two others of minor importance.—*Ibid.*

Captain Baynes sailed from Portsmouth on the 2d of April in the *Andromache*, 26, Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, where he will remain as senior officer.

It is reported that the station is in future to be under the command of a Commodore, and not under a Rear-Admiral as hitherto.—*Ibid.*

We can state positively from a private correspondent in London, that the English Government are promoting the despatch of Letters from England by Steamers direct to Alexandria, because it has been ascertained beyond a doubt that the Mail boxes have been treacherously opened in the course of their passage through France! We shall give the details to-morrow.

On the subject of the China war, we have scarcely anything to add to the very little which will be found in our extracts. One of our correspondents moving, be it added, in Tory circles, says that despite what that party's leaders may urge in Parliament, there is no doubt that the majority of their followers think the war just, and necessary:—that it has been desirable to castigate the presumption of China for a long series of years, and that now they have given us the desired opportunity. "The war," adds our correspondent, "is almost universally popular. In the city not a dissentient voice is heard—in fact, none condemn the warfare, but those who erroneously think it is waged to enforce the importation of Opium."

We have met with no particulars yet relative to the aggregate force to be employed. The *Andromache*, perhaps, and the *Pearl* certainly will join the expedition. It will be seen also that it is suspected that the *Nemesis*, private armed steamer, had left Liverpool with a letter of marque.—*Ibid.*

We hear that the establishment appertaining to the *Commercial Press*, the property of Messrs. Clarke and Co. is to be broken up, owing to an insufficiency of employment. *The Legal Observer* will therefore be, ere long, discontinued.—*Comml Adver. May* 23.

A *Nautical Chase*.—Mr. Sheils is one of that class of gentleman, whose duty it is to compel all the extravagant—unfortunate—"call again to-morrow" insolvents, to perform certain "pie-crust" promises, which those who wield the "grey goose quill" are ganders enough to stipulate in certain documents, prefaced with an I. O. U. Mr. Sheils is a rum' un in his debtor seeking profession, and the worthy Commissioners, despite of their dulness—have sufficient penetration to know *that*. The said Commissioners accordingly, on Saturday last, authorized by "a bench warrant" the said unparalleled manfinder to seek out, and bring before them, the carcase of one Woods, a Chief Officer in a Yankee Ship, then dropping down the river. On Mr. Sheils' arrival, our Yankee soon smelt a rat, and forthwith rattled up, at a rail-road pace, the rattling of the main-top—he commenced an oration, in which, if any credit is to be allowed him, Mr. Sheils' mother was a quadruped of the canine species, and consequently Mr. S—must have been a *lusus naturæ*, as he had not taken after the family at all. Although however our bailiff was a biped—he had been to sea, so up the rigging he went—away too went the Yankee—the pursued reached the cross trees fully intent on cross purposes—up went the pursuer after him, who after receiving several kicks, most heartily applied, but which, thanks to the thickness of his cranium, had no effect, he constrained Yankee to beat a retreat. Further he rose, however, and seated on the royal yard—again in a most unrepublic spirit, commenced a royal attack. But here our Englishman was on his own ground, and quickly dislodged him from his position. Yankee, however, determined not to strike colors, immediately took up his position at the vane—but his alternative was vainless. The decisive "tap" was given on the shoulder—and, Yankee constrained to submit, was forthwith marched off by the triumphant Englishman. We have only to add—that we trust Mr. Stocquelor will not transfer this account to his *Sporting Magazine*—lest, the public become so captivated with the extract—that they omit perusing all the elephant shooting—tiger-hunting—Quail killing—pig sticking accounts, with which his Magazine so profusely abounds.—*Ibid.*

THE WAY TO RISE.

When you hear that a new Brigadier or General is coming to your station, whom you may have met formerly in any situation, write blandly to him, and offer your services to procure him a house, and have it well swept out, and cleaned, under your own personal superintendence.

When he arrives let him find you busy at work, and carefully point out to him all that you have done.

Offer your own, and your wife's services in Bazar matters,—let him know the prime cost of Eggs, Butter and Charcoal, send him Mutton, and propose that he should join your sheep concern—but don't blow up the old fellow, by feeding them on peas, instead of gram. Give him all the *gup*, and make yourself necessary to him until he takes a fancy to you.

Get Locofoco, the staff officer to put in a word for you,—and to propitiate the latter, get your wife—if she knows any thing of Physic—let her prescribe for him, and for his wife, if he has one, when amiss, and prevail upon her to take charge of the old boy's boi s in the mangoe season.

She must have many valuable receipts.

Make them God Father and God mother to all the Children you may have at the station—keep it up. Talk of Service and Tactics to the General (not *tastics* remember) and your knowledge thereof, but don't go t o far, for the old man's memory may not be altogether gone, and he might stumble upon things, times, and recollections which might be very embarrassing to you.

Rep at to him as your own, all the good things you hear daily.

When you have occasion to send him a note, cull your phrases from 'the genteel letter-writer,' and venture upon an entire sentence of your own.

Mind your spelling, and also your words—don't use Mess for Mass, Contagious for Contiguous, *refuge* for r fuse, and so forth, as some of our old Captains are apt to do—or the old Boy may rub his specs, and think it odd—for though no Dil-worth himself, he may know the difference of one thing from another.

When the General visits the parade, or even Locofoco himself, appear very busy, and if you happen to be 2nd in command, make a noise, that you may be heard, as if correcting mistakes and pointing out errors, and though you are sure of a *wig* from the C. O. and will be told to hold your tounge in no very measured terms, still the old Boy may not know it is meant for you, as perhaps your name will not be mentioned, besides you can look at Rag and Bag the junior Ensigns, as if *they* had been catching it.

Bustle about when any one is looking on, and appear very smart, put the spurs into the animal you ride, and dash about, the Ayahs and Children will take notice of you, and your supposed cleverness is sure to make a noise, and reach the ears of the General.

Be unremitting in your attention to him about the time of inspection, and when you know the General is filling up the Character Roll, talk of your backward promotion, tell him how many of your juniors command Corps, and say what you would do with Rag, and Bag, and the Drum Major, if you had the command.

Stick it into Locofoco—tell him he is looking well, and that the General to your knowledge has the highest opinion of him.

Mention that the A. D. C. told you, it was his Grandfather's opinion that he was alike able in the Cabinet, and on Parade, and that he would not be afraid to go on Service with such a Staff. After this your business will be done, but to make doubly sure, get Mrs. Blatharam to send them all, until the confidential Report is off, a daily dose of her celebrated antibilious and despeptive mixture. *Humbugpore*, ——1840.—*Delhi Gazette, May* 13.

A letter received from the district of Midnapore on Wednesday, mentions that Cholera was raging among the native inhabitants of that place, and carrying off considerable numbers daily.—*Courier, May* 23.

We do not know when, upon any literary subject, we have felt more regret, than in the announcement made in the course of a debate in the House of Lords on the 23d of March, we saw that, owing to the carelessness, or ignorance, of the parties employed, there is a probability, or rather a certainty that many valuable documents illustrative of our English History have been destroyed, or scattered from the national archives.

The Exchequer Rolls and accounts, containing papers and documents which have gradually accumulated from time immemorial, relative chiefly to the finances of the country, became at length so voluminous that some half a century ago, they were entombed in a cellar, or vault, attached to the offices of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and left to such fate as time working by his agents, dust, damp, insects and rats, might please to inflict.

It having been found lately that even this receptacle was filling, it was very wisely determined to have its contents examined, those which were of value, or interesting, preserved, and the worthless, of which was the far greater mass, destroyed.

The parties to whom such a task was consigned ought to have been men of literary attainments, gifted with a taste for antiquarian research, and to find men so gifted would have been no great difficulty, because to many such a research would be a downright luxury. Unfortunately it was consigned to the superintendance of Official Clerks, and it is rather ludicrous to hear Lord Monteagle (late Mr. Spring Rice) mention that one of them was "perfectly competent" for the task, because he had been an Official Clerk for forty or fifty years! a tolerable evidence that he was endowed with no higher qualities than such as enabled him to go punctually through the official routine—and that he is one of those who think the highest merit consists in adding up rows of figures correctly, and "making fair copies of the same." However, whether from ignorance or carelessness matters not, the Exchequer Records have been very negligently examined before the rejected portions were sold for £8 per Ton to the buttermen and other tradesmen of London. The EARL OF ABERDEEN and LORD REDESDALE thus noticed the consequences.

"The Earl of Aberdeen said he had no doubt that there was a large mass of papers of no value whatever which had been ordered to be destroyed; but he must say that the persons, to whose care the examination was entrusted, were either guilty of great negligence, or they were incompetent to the task—(hear). He had learned that there was a great mass of papers in the hands of the auctioneers of London for the purpose of being sold. It was only the day before yesterday that he was at the British Museum, when he learnt that a portion of papers had been offered for sale there. It appeared that a portion of papers had fallen into the hands of a bookseller, who had made up a lot, consisting of a variety, for sale. He had no doubt whatever that the Museum would purchase the whole of what had been offered. Now he must say, he thought it a little hard that the public should have to purchase that which belonged to them—(hear), One of the first papers which he examined was a letter addressed by the Secretary of State of Leo the Tenth to Cardinal Wolsey, containing an account of the cap and sword transmitted to the favoured princes of Christendom. The next subject, which was on several sheets of paper, contained a list and description of the jewels bought for Queen Elizabeth. There was an account of the imprisonment of King Charles the First. This paper he did not see, but he was informed of it. Now it might be said in this philosophical age, of what use were such documents? He thought that they were valuable materials for history, and he was of opinion that they ought not to be sold or destroyed. It was quite obvious, on looking at the returns upon the table, in which the clerks were described as having "very unpleaaant business," to arrange; and in one instance it was said that "the health" of the party would suffer from looking into and examining the records, that they were not the best qualified for the task. Now so far from such pursuits being disagreeable, as was insinuated, he (Lord Aberdeen) knew persons to whom it would have been a relish or a feast—(laughter)—to examine such documents.

"Lord Redesdale said the p pers were sold at 8l per ton, and since the subject was first brought forward, he had received several statements from individuals who had obtained papers upon which they set some value. One paper contained an account of the pay of the ships of the Armada stating the number of men to each, but it was mutilated. It bore the signature of Lord Burghley. The noble lord said it was clear there had been great carelessness evinced in all this, and if all he had heard was true, there was more in it than careless."

It was suggested that these documents were original, but the Earl of Aberdeen said that he could vouch for the originality of those which he had examined.—*Ibid.*

It will have been seen by the friends of the passengers on the *Earl of Hardwicke*, which went to sea on the 24th January last, that she arrived at Table Bay on the 10th of March. Since that announcement we have received, by the *Countess Minto*, from the Cape 28th March, a letter from Dr. J. R. Martin, dated "Sea, near the Cape." All were well on board, it is concluded, as the Doctor says naught to the contrary. The passage to the Cape was made in forty-two days.—*Ibid.*

We congratulate the legal profession on the fact that General Martine's property is not yet entirely removed from them beyond the hope of return. A shade passed across several brows last term when the observations which fell from the Bench intimated that "*the* Martine Cause" was concluding; but the following notice will act as a *refresher*. On the 4th of March, in the House of Commons:

"Captain Pechell presented a petition from the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, now of Brighton, but formerly chaplain to the army in Calcutta. He compained of the partial manner in which the fund of nearly 100,000l. left by General Martin for charitable purposes was administered, and prayed inquiry."—*Ibid.*

We have been favored with the following order relating to the new dress laid down for Officers of the Medical Department:

"MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—DRESS.

Coat—scarlet, double-breasted; two rows of buttons, ten in each row, at equal distances; distance between the rows three inches at top, two and a half at bottom; slashed flaps on the sleeve and skirt; white lining and turnbacks; embroidered skirt ornaments.

Epaulettes—gold, corresponding with the relative ranks in the army, as under:—

MEMBER OF THE MEDICAL BOARD,—As Brigadier-General, but with a star and crown.

SUPERINTENDING SURGEON,—As Lieutenant-Colonel, having an embroidered crown on the strap.

SURGEON ON THE STAFF,—As Captain.

ASSISTANT SURGEON ON THE STAFF.—As Subaltern.

Button—gilt, with the crown and letters V. R., with the words "Medical Staff" within a star raised thereon.

Hat—cocked, plain; black button and black silk loop.

Trousers—blue cloth; or white linen, according to the season.

Boots—ankle.

Sword—gilt, half-basket hilt, with the Queen's cypher inserted in the outward bars, and lined with black patent leather; the gripe of black fish-skin, bound with three gilt wires; the blade thirty-two inches and a half in length, one inch wide at the shoulder, with round back, terminating to a shampre within nine inches of the point, and very little curved.

Scabbard—black leather, with with gilt mountings.

Knot—crimson and gold, with bullion tassel.

Stock—black silk.

Waist-Belt—black leather, with slings, to be worn under the coat.

Plate—gilt, having the letters V. R., the crown, and the oak branch on each side in silver.

UNDRESS.

Frock Coat—blue, single-breasted, with the uniform button.

Shoulder-Straps—of the same pattern as the strap of the epaulette.

Cloak—of blue cloth, lined with scarlet.

Forage-Cap—of blue cloth with patent leather peak; the peak wrought with gold thread round the edge $\frac{3}{8}$ths of an inch in width; the crown, of the cap 3$\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 10$\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter; the crown surrounded by gold lace of the oak-leaf patern, 1$\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide; and the top of the crown worked with gold embroidery.

In other respects, as in *Dress*.

We hear that a proposition for confirming thes appointments of Messrs. Turton and Clarke, a Advocate General and Standing Counsel was to be laid before the Court of Directors, by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, in the week succeeding that in which the last mail left England. The general impression was that Mr. Turton's appointment could be negatived by a large majority of the Court, but that Mr. Clarke's would probably be confirmed. We know nothing of the grounds of the opposition to Mr. Turton: they may or may not be founded upon personal hostility or the preponderance of the claims of others All that we do know is, that the Court of D. rectors will be ridiculously blind to their own interests if they convert into a foe the able and amiable man they may now so easily secure as a friend and advocate. The public however will benefit by the Court's rejection of his services, and therefore we have very little room for lamentation.—*Englishman, May* 23.

European Intelligence.

ADELPHI.—*Jack Sheppard*, after a run of nearly eighty nights, has at length been superseded as a first piece, by a new entertainment by Buckstons, entitled *Poor Jack; or, the Wife of a Sailor*, produced to a crowded audience on Monday evening. It is both nautical and domestic, and stated to be founded on a tale published some time since, called "The Bride of Obeydah." The writer is at least entitled to the praise of ingenuity for elaborating, out of a few brief incidents, a drama a little longer than a five act tragedy, and considerably more interesting than many specimens of that dramatic genus. There is a fair admixture of the serious and comic, which is judiciously distributed throughout, like layers of fat and lean in beef and bacon, with the skill of a veteran concoctor of burlettas. The feelings of "love and pride," however, form the basis of the drama, as they have done of several others, ever since *The Lady of Lyons* issued from the man-milinery manufactory of Lytton Bulwer. The first scenes are laid in South America, on the coast of whi[illegible] been wrecked; among those w[illegible] young lady named *Eleanor*, who i[illegible] ly protected by a genuine tar, the [illegible] a British sailor, *Jack Somerton* (T. [illegible] from the insults and ill designs of S[illegible] (Bedford) and his companion, two [illegible] seamen, and quite as British in their wa[illegible] we suspect, as *Jack* himself. *Jack* naturally loves the girl he has protected, although a "regular-built lady," and in the extremity of her difficulties she consents to marry him, as the best way that presents itself of escaping from them; she, however, makes a most unhandsome "bolt" at Buenos Ayres, there, under the influence of pride, she embarks, cruelly leaving "poor Jack" quite in the lurch. He endeavours to follow, but in an endeavour to reach the ship, the boat is swamped in a "white squall." Some splendid "nautical effects" are here presented, and elicited, on the first evening, enthusiastic plaudits. The part ends with *Jack's* second escape from drowning.

The next act, after a lapse of two years, brings all the personages of the drama to London, and introduces us to some others. *Mrs. Calome Fantod*, a handsome widow (Miss C. Darling), in order to pique the langour of her admirer, the *Hon. Mr. Flummery* (Yates), gives out that she is married already, and provides herself with a husband at short notice, in *Tim Twopenny* (Buckstone), a runaway barber in the process of being transmogrified into a footman, and practising, every day, a thundering knock with a knocker nailed up in the yard, with a view to facilitate his progress. Another delightfully comic and improbable incident is the introduction of Mrs. Keeley, *Timis* wife, from whom he had agreed to separate, as the "better half" of the *Hon. Mr. Flummery*, who plays her off against the *mori* of the lady. This portion was not the less amusing from its improbability. *Flummery* is a real fop, and *Tim* an imitation one, and one is just as ridiculous as the other, and that after the newest fashion. In the more serious scenes we behold *Eleanor* restored to her friends, her hand solicited by another lover, but her heart fondly fixed on him who was her protector in past troubles, namely poor *Jack Sam Griffin*, too, is brought again on the scene, as big a scamp as ever, and compelling the young lady to purchase the secret of her having been the sailor's bride. *Jack* himself, the true lover, also re-appears; he has been promoted in his profession, finds out his wife so long lost to him, is received by her with due warmth of affection, and, after a long struggle between aristocratic pride, the union is sanctioned by her parents, and all parties are left in a favourable position for future happiness. This mere outline of the plot is filled up with various minor incidents, all adding to the interest of the piece, which is brought out with greater care and skill than such dramas usually exhibit. It is so new a thing to please an audience, though it may not bear to be closely critised; retrentchment seems the only thing needed to make it all that the patrons of the nautico-domestic drama can desire.

The peice was uncommonly well acted. Yates plays a couple of characters, and it is difficult to say whether he is most amusing as *Mrs. Mendosa*, a Buenos Ayrian trader in gimcracks and most wickedly pure in her morals, or as the *Hon. Mr. Flummery*, the bear-skinned dany admirer of *Mrs Colonel Fantod*—the latter, by-the-way, very handsomely personated by Miss C. Darling. T. P. Cooke, in *Poor Jack*, enlisted the sympathies of the audience as strongly as ever; his is the sailor that lives in the popular imagination—manly, frank, impetuous, and open hearted. Paul Bedford played a sailor of another kind in very capital style likewise. Buck stone's *Tim Twopenny*, drawn by and for himself, is irresistibly diverting. The heroine was performed by Miss Fortescue with a sustained ability that we had not given her credit for possessing; her acting gave evidence of much improvement since she last appeared on these boards. The audience expressed unqualified approbation at the conclusion, and Mr. T. P. Cooke announced the drama for repetation every evening, amidst loud and general applause. The thieves' drama *Jack Sheppard*, followed, being destined for some time to come, it seems, for the edification or those who can only afford to take lessons in housebreaking at half-price. The theatre has been crowded throughout the week.

Lord Torrington gives a very amusing accounut privately of the castle and "city" of Saxe Gotha, which he compares to an unwieldy and half decayed old English farm-house surrounded by some score or two of barns flanked by as many mud cabins, and a due proportion of sheds, pigsties, &ca. The whole domain of the "*grand* Duke" would be deemed an ordinary qualification for a county M. P. in England—nothing.

"DE GUSTIBUS NOT EST DISPUTADUM.

In the playhouse Prince ALBERT seemed free
from trouble,
Nay, broadly the German grinned,
As he looked to the stake and beheld his *double*
In the farce of *Raising the wind!*
The *opera* he appeared to slight,
Though 'tis said he's himself a *fiddler*;
But what seemed to give him the most delight,
Were the *tricks* of JEREMY DIDDLER.

THE FORTUNATE YOUTH.

He had not sixpence in the world, 'tis plain,
But now the youngster sports a *Sovereign*.

THE YOUNG GENTLEMAN'S NEW TITLE.

No longer style the youth SAXE-COBURG—no,
sacks-England will be now more *apropose*.

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